



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

body and value of the originals. "The Two Elizabeths" and "An Englishwoman's Love Letters" are rather bare and indelicate, even for fun. A little of this sort of thing every now and then is no doubt relished by the wisest men, but only a little.

LETTERS FROM A SELF-MADE MERCHANT TO HIS SON. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. 1902.

This is not a great work. That is, it will not go down to posterity with "Faust," "Hamlet," and the "Divine Comedy." But it has as much of the philosophy of life in it as many of the books usually classed with those mentioned, and it is presented in a way which does not bore the reader. And therein lies its merit. You can find much of the wisdom embodied in Mr. Graham's advice to his son in the Proverbs of Solomon, for instance; or the Havamal, or La Bruyère, or Josh Billings; but there you find it in solid, independent statements, a few of which give you enough to think about for some time. In this book they arise, actually or parenthetically, out of the situation, and from the series of situations given you can construct a whole novel, which keeps you interested and allows you to enjoy the flavor of the cleverly applied truisms without caring to stop for a long digestive process.

The book has been noticed most widely for the sound sense regarding a college education which the first chapters contain; but after the young man is out of college and at work for the "firm" he gets just as sound advice. Most men will find the reasons for some of their own successes and failures set forth in an epigram. Curiously enough, the young men who might profit most by such a book do not usually care for it; it is those who know from real life how good it is who appreciate it.

THREE NEW NUMBERS OF THE ENGLISH MEN OF LETTERS.

JOHN RUSKIN. By Frederick Harrison.

ALFRED TENNYSON. By Sir Alfred Lyall.

SAMUEL RICHARDSON. By Austin Dobson.

New York: The Macmillan Company. 1902. 75 cents each.

The renewal of the series of English Men of Letters after twenty years of silence—unbroken except by Prof. Nichol's